

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

Volume 10.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1849.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

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Of every description, executed with neatness
and despatch, on reasonable terms.
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Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand,
and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure
advancements, receive subscriptions, and
make collections for the TIMES, at his of-
fices in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA—North-West Corner Third
and Chestnut streets.
BALTIMORE—South-East Corner of Bal-
timore and Calvert streets.
NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings.
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BLOOMINGTON—Thomas G. Sharp.

B. H. SMITH,
Attorney at Law,
TRENTON, GRUNDY CO. MO.

WILL promptly attend to all business,
entrusted to his care, in the County of
the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. a13.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers are now receiving and
opening at their Drug Store, corner of Market
and First streets, in Glasgow, a general as-
sortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and
Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy and Shaving
Soaps, direct from St. Louis and Philadelphia.
We return our thanks to our friends and
the public generally for their liberal patronage
the last year, and hope by strict attention to
business, to have a continuance of the same.
Physicians orders put up neat and with de-
spatch all articles sold by us warranted.
Our stock consists in part of the following
articles, viz:

Sulphate and acetate of Croton Oils
Morphine White and Red Lead
Quinine Blistering Ointment
Potash Iodide Tissue
Chlorine Ipecac
Blue Mass Lunar Castile
Rheubarb, Pulverized Epsom Salts
and Root. Chamomile Flowers
Camphor Bi Carb Soda
Opium, Gum and Pul- Cream Tartar
verized Acid Tartaric
Tartar Emetic Acetic
Gum Arabic Muriatic
Alloes Elixir Vitriol
Assafetida Carb Magnesia
Castor, Olive, Linseed, Calbedine

PATENT MEDICINES.
Sappington's Brand's Price's
and Sugar Coated Pills; Osmond's Chlo-
roquine; and Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry.
A pure article of Madeira Wine and
Cognac Brandy for medicinal purposes only;
in short we have every article usually called for
in our line.

DIGGES & HORSLEY.

March 22, 1849.
CHEESE—A very fine fresh article, for
sale by BOON, TALBOT & SMITH,
Fayette, June 21, 1849.

J. & A. ARNOT'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public generally, that
they have just returned from St. Louis with
a new lot of superior CARRIAGES and BUG-
GIES, which, in addition to their former as-
sortment, will enable them, at all times, to
supply persons who may want conveyances,
either on business or pleasure. They also
have a very superior new OMNIBUS, of elegant
finish, capable of carrying sixteen persons,
with ease and comfort.
They will at all times be in readiness to
attend on funeral occasions, pleasure parties,
or will convey persons and families to and
from this place at the shortest warning.
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a
continuance of that patronage heretofore so
generously bestowed, and will spare no pains
or expense to render comfortable and give
satisfaction to all who will favor them with a
call.
J. & A. ARNOT.
Glasgow, May 24, 1849.

Rio Coffee.

50 BAGS Prime Rio Coffee, just re-
ceived and for sale by
J. D. PERRY.

Shingles for Sale.

THE undersigned will have constantly on
hand any quantity of Morrison's Shin-
gles, per pack, put up in Eastern style, war-
ranted to measure half a square to the pack,
and each shingle to run its full length. De-
livered either in Glasgow, Monticello or Old
Jefferson. Apply to Barton & Bro's, Glas-
gow, John H. Grove, Old Jefferson, or the un-
dersigned at Monticello.
WILLIAM C. WOODSON.
August 19, 1849.—24—4m.

Charles & Blow.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, GLASS-
WARE, &c.—AND AGENT FOR
MISSOURI WHITE LEAD WORKS,
Washington Avenue, Opposite American Fur
Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscribers have received their Fall
importations, which have been selected
with great care, to which the attention of
Merchants, Physicians and Dealers is respec-
tfully invited.
Prices current furnished when requested.
St. Louis, August 30, 1849.—1—m

FLOUR—50 Bbls. St. Louis, just received
and for sale by
J. D. PERRY.

THE HUNGARIAN SURRENDER.

The following official letters, copied
from the Vienna journals, give General
Georgy's motives for surrendering the
Hungarian cause committed to him. It
appears that poor human nature, there
as everywhere, betrayed itself in fatal
jealousies and heartburnings among the
patriot Generals. The first is addressed
to the Russian General, Rudiger:

ALT-ARAD, Aug. 11, 1849.
Nine o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL:—You are doubtless well
acquainted with the sad history of my
country; I shall therefore spare you the
repetition of that fatal chain of events
which urged us onward day by day,
still deeper into a desperate struggle,
first for our liberties, then for our lives.
The better, and, as I believe, the
greater part of the nation have not
sought this struggle thoughtlessly, but
with the help of many honorable men,
who, although not belonging to the
nation, were, through their relations
to it, drawn into the contest, valiantly,
firmly, and victoriously maintained their
cause. The policy of Europe led to
the alliance of his Majesty the Emperor
of Russia with Austria, in order to put
us down by conquest, and render all
further struggle for the Hungarian Con-
stitution impossible.

This came to pass. Many of the ge-
nuine true patriots of Hungary had fore-
seen this event, and proclaimed it warn-
ingly. The history of our days will
hereafter reveal what induced the Pro-
visional Government to close its ear to
those warning voices. This provisional
Government exists no longer. The
height of peril has found it at the weak-
est.

As for myself, a man of action, and I
may say without boasting, whose acts
have not been fruitless, I see to-day that
a further effusion of blood will be use-
less and fatal to Hungary, as I perceived
from the very first day of Russian inter-
vention. I have called upon the pro-
visional power to resign its functions,
as its existence rendered each day the
fate of Hungary more deplorable. The
provisional government have recognized
the truth of this, have voluntarily re-
signed, and placed their powers in my
hands.

I take advantage of the circumstance
according to my conviction, to spare the
effusion of blood, to deliver my peace-
fully-inclined fellow citizens, whom I
can no longer protect, from the horrors
of war. I lay down my arms, and by
this step will probably induce the other
Hungarian leaders to do the same,
when they shall have recognised that it
is now the best thing they can do for
Hungary.

In acting thus, I place my trust in
the acknowledged generosity of his
Majesty, the Czar, and I flatter myself
with the hope that he will not abandon
to their sad fate so many of my brave
companions in arms, who formerly offi-
cers in the Austrian army, found them-
selves hurried along by circumstances into
a war with Austria. I flatter my-
self with the belief that he will not give
up the people of Hungary, weighed
down by misfortune, to the blind thirst
for vengeance of their enemy. Perhaps
I may suffice as a solitary and expatri-
ated victim for all.

I address this letter to you, General,
because it was you who first gave me
proofs of your consideration, which
gained my confidence.

Hasten, then, General, if you wish to
prevent further bloodshed, the melan-
choly ceremony of disarming; but I en-
treat you to take the greatest pre-
caution that there should be no other
witnesses of this affecting spectacle than
the troops of his Majesty the Emperor
of Russia; for I declare to you solemnly
that I would sooner see my last man
cut down in a desperate struggle against
fearful odds, than lay down my arms
unconditionally before Austrian troops.
To-morrow, the 12th August, I march
to Villagos; the day after, on the 13th,
to Boros-Jeno; on the 14th I shall be at
Beel. I designate these places, General,
that you may place your troops between
my division and the Austrian army, to
surround me on all sides, and separate
me from it.

Should this manoeuvre not succeed,
should the Austrian army press me too

hard. I shall endeavor to beat it back,
and shall take the direction of Gross-
wardein, to rejoin the Russian army,
before which alone my division is will-
ing to surrender its arms.

General, I expect a speedy answer;
and I close my letter by expressing to
you the assurance of my highest con-
sideration.

ARTHUR GORGEY,
Hungarian General.

The second letter was addressed to
General Klapka.

GROSSWARDEIN Aug. 15, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND KLAJKA:—Since
we saw one another events have taken
place which were not indeed, unexpec-
ted, but have been decisive. The ever-
lasting jealousy of the Government, the
common jealousy of some of its mem-
bers, had fortunately brought matters
to the point, which I foretold in April.
When I had passed the Theiss at Tokay
after many honorable battles with the
Russians, the Diet declared its wish
that I should be commander-in-chief.—
Kossuth secretly appointed Ben. The
country believed that Kossuth had ap-
pointed me, from jesuitical answer
which he gave to the motion of the
Diet.

The knavery (Spits-buberi) was the
source of all which befell later. Dem-
binski was beaten at Szoreg; Bem was
routed at Maros-Vasarehely. The lat-
ter hastened to Temesvar, under the
walls of which Dembinski had retired.
He arrived on the field during the bat-
tle, restored the fight for some hours,
but was then defeated in such wise, that
according to Kossuth's calculation, out
of 50,000 men, only 6,000 remained to-
gether. The rest were all dispersed, as
Vecsey announced to me. In the mean-
time the Austrians advanced between
Arad and Temesvar. The Minister of
War had given orders to Dembinski to
retreat naturally to the friendly for-
tress of Arad, and not the hostile one of
Temesvar. Dembinski, however, acted
against these orders; why, I am not
able to determine. But there are too
many data to surmise that he did so out
of jealousy toward me.

The consequence of all this was, that
I stood alone with the force which
I had brought from Comorn, (after de-
ducting important losses which I sus-
tained at Waitzen, Resseg, Goromboly,
Iplica, Kestrelly, Debreczin,) threat-
ened on the south by the Austrians, and
on the north by the main force of the
Russians. I had, it is true, still one re-
treat open from Arad through Radna to
Transylvania. But, regard for my
country, to which I desired, at any price
to restore peace, induced me to lay
down arms. First I had called upon the
Provisional Government to reflect
that they could no longer serve the coun-
try helpfully, but only plunge it into
deeper misfortune, and therefore they
should resign. They did so, and laid
down in my hands the whole civil and
military power; whereupon I, as the
moment was urged, embraced the resolu-
tion, suddenly manifested, but matu-
rately deliberated, to lay down arms
unconditionally before the army of the
Emperor of Russia. The bravest and
most valiant of my army agreed with
me, and consented. All the divisions of
troops in the immediate vicinity of
Arad voluntarily joined me. The for-
tress of Brad, under Damnich, has de-
clared the wish to do the same. Up to
the present hour we are treated as the
brave soldier has a right to expect from
brave soldiers. Ponder what thou canst
do, and what thou oughtest to do.

ARTHUR GORGEY.

The Republican learns by a pri-
vate telegraphic dispatch, that Jno.
Ford has been appointed sub-treasurer,
vice L. A. Labeau, resigned.
The Massachusetts Whig Con-
vention met at Worcester, on Wednesday,
and nominated GEORGE N. BRIGGS, for
Governor, and JOHN REED for Lieuten-
ant Governor.

Well, Jeems," said Zeb, "I kissed
Julia for the first time, and I declare
it electrified me." "No wonder," said
Jeems, "it was a gal-vanic battery."

A wife who loses her patience,
must not expect to keep her husband's
heart.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The gain of a Democratic member
of Congress in Maryland leaves it en-
tirely uncertain which of the two parties
will have a majority in the House of
Representatives. If the eleven mem-
bers yet to be elected should be of the
same politics as those representing the
same districts in the last Congress, there
would be, in a full House, a Whig ma-
jority of one. Thus:

New Congress.	Whig	Dem.	Whig	Dem.
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Missouri	0	5	0	5
Arkansas	0	1	0	1
Iowa	0	2	0	2
Vermont	3	1	3	1
Maine	2	5	1	6
Georgia	4	4	4	4
Pennsylvania	15	9	17	7
Florida	1	0	1	0
South Carolina	0	7	0	7
Ohio	10	10	11	9
New York	32	2	24	10
New Jersey	4	1	4	1
Massachusetts	9	0	9	0
Michigan	1	2	0	3
Delaware	1	0	1	0
Wisconsin	2	1	0	2
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	1	3	4	0
Rhode Island	2	0	1	1
Virginia	1	13	6	8
North Carolina	6	3	6	3
Tennessee	4	7	5	6
Kentucky	6	4	6	4
Indiana	1	9	4	6
Alabama	2	5	2	5
Texas	0	2	0	2
Maryland	3	3	4	2

113 107 116 103

*One vacancy by the death of Rodol-
phus Dickinson, Democrat.

†One vacancy.

‡The act of Congress admitting
Wisconsin into the Union authorize
her to send three members from and af-
ter the 4th of March, 1849, until the
next appointment.

**One vacancy, by the death of Mr.
Newman, Democrat.

YET TO BE ELECTED.

Whole Number.	W.	D.
Mississippi	4	1
Louisiana	4	1
Vacancy in Ohio	1	0
Do. in Massachusetts	1	0
Do. in Virginia	1	0
	11	3
Elected as above	220	113
Total	231	116
		115

Whig majority 1

Such will be the political complexion
of the House if the remaining eleven
members should be politically the same
as before.

The election in Louisiana and Missis-
sippi take place on the 5th of next
month. The vacancy in Ohio and Vir-
ginia will be filled before the meeting
of Congress. Also the vacancy in Mas-
sachusetts, if a choice can be effected,
which is very doubtful. Three or four
trials have already been made without
success.—[Journal of Commerce.

SOMETHING LIKE A BRIDE'S CAKE.—
At a wedding in Albany the other day,
the bride's cake excited general ad-
miration. It cost \$100, and was a
beautiful temple, nine feet high, of the
Grecian and Italian style of architec-
ture.

A gentleman on placing his hand
too familiarly on a lady's knee, was told
by her that he was rude enough to be
a savage. "Of what tribe, madam?"—
"The Paw-nees, to be sure."

MISS FREDERICA BREMER left New
York city on Saturday for Newburgh,
(N. Y.) where she is the guest of Mr.
Downing, but will spend a week in New
York with Miss Anne C. Lynch, before
going to Boston. She will reside dur-
ing the winter in the latter city. Miss
B. has spent most of the year past in
Denmark, and will pass the better part
of a year, the Express learns, in the
United States. She speaks English
sufficiently well to make herself agree-
able and intelligent to all.

So we go.—The American Mechanic
(Poughkeepsie) justly remarks: A man
grows at paying a shilling for a loaf of
bread, thinking he ought to get it for
eleven pence, and the same evening
takes his family to witness the feats of
a magician, for the purpose of being
humbugged, and knowing that they will
be humbugged, and willing to pay a
dollar for the privilege! Another is too
poor to pay a dollar a year for a news-
paper, but can spend two shillings every
night in the tavern, and not miss it.—
Another is too poor to pay a few dol-
lars, for any charitable object, but can
attend concerts and negro performan-
ces that come along. Another wants a
mechanic to work for nine-and-six pence
a day, when he demands ten shillings,
and watches him to see that he labors
faithfully, and the next day hires a
horse and wagon at the expense of two
dollars, to travel ten miles to see a horse
race. Another "beats down" an old
woman a penny on a bunch of radishes
and before getting home spends two
shillings in treating a friend.

DEATH OF EDGAR A. POE.—We
regret to learn that Edgar A. Poe, Esq.,
the distinguished American poet, scholar
and critic died in this city yesterday
morning, after an illness of four or five
days. The announcement, coming so
sudden and unexpected, will cause
poignant regret among all who admire
genius, and have sympathy for the frail-
ties too often attending it. Mr. Poe
we believe, was a native of this State,
though reared by a foster-father at
Richmond, Va., where he lately spent
some time on a visit. He was in the
38th year of his age.

NATIONAL RAIL ROAD CON- VENTION.

Held in St. Louis, Monday Oct. 15, 1849.

At half past twelve o'clock the doors
of the Rotunda were thrown open, and
the seats on the lower floor soon filled
by the delegates from the several States
represented in the Convention, each
delegation occupying the seats designat-
ed by the Committee of Arrangements.
Col. Thornton Grimsley then stated
that it became his duty, under the di-
rection of the General Committee of
arrangements, to announce that the
time had now arrived for the tempo-
rary organization of the Convention; and
he would request, after the Convention
was organized, that the several dele-
gations occupy the seats designated for
their use. On behalf of the Commit-
tee of Arrangements and the citizens
of St. Louis, he welcomed the various
delegates to the hospitalities of the city.

On motion of Col. Grimsley, the
Hon. A. T. Ellis, of Indiana, was called
to the chair, as President of the
Convention, *pro tempore*.

Mr. Ellis was thereupon conducted
to the chair, as President, *pro tem*, and
thanked the Convention for the honor
conferred upon him. Honored as he
was by this mark of respect, he would
have much preferred that some one of
the many distinguished gentlemen pre-
sent had been selected in his stead to
discharge the duty imposed upon him.

Before proceeding to business, he re-
quested that the Rev. Bishop Hawks
address the Throne of Divine Grace.

The Rev. Bishop Hawks thereupon
rose, and made a brief and eloquent
address, in which he adverted to the
rapid growth, prosperity and influence
of our nation among the people of the
earth, and the grand project contem-
plated by the assembling of the present
Convention. He prayed Almighty
God in their consultations, harmony of
action and unity of purpose might pre-
vail, and that their proceedings might
redound in much good to the country,
and to the glory of the Most High.

On motion of Thos. Allen, Esq. of
St. Louis, on behalf of the Committee
of Twenty-five, T. A. Stuart, Esq., of
Chicago, and Col. A. B. Chambers, of
St. Louis, were appointed Secretaries
pro tem.

Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, on behalf of
the General Committee of Twenty-five,
heretofore selected by the citizens of
St. Louis county, proposed the follow-
ing resolutions, which were read:

1. Resolved, That one member be se-
lected by each delegation from the res-
pective States represented, to constitute

a committee to report permanent offi-
cers and rules for the government of
the Convention.

2. Resolved, That each State repre-
sented in this Convention be requested
to hand to the Secretaries a list of the
names and residence of the delegates
from the State, and the name of the
person selected to respond for the dele-
gation.

3. Resolved, That in voting upon all
questions, when a division is called for,
each State or Territory represented
shall be entitled to a vote equal to its
representation in the Federal Govern-
ment.

Judge Birch, of Missouri, called the
attention of the Convention to the basis
of representation proposed to be adop-
ted by the third resolution. It was evi-
dent to all, if this basis was adopted,
that a few gentlemen present from the
larger States could control the whole
action of the Convention.

Mr. Wm. M. Hall moved a division
of the question; so that the sense of the
Convention could be taken on the resolu-
tions separately; which motion was
adopted.

The first and second resolutions were
thereupon read and adopted. When
the third resolution was read, a motion
was made that it be laid on the table.

Pending this motion, Major Warren
proposed an amendment in lieu of the
resolution, viz: "That in voting upon
all questions where a division is called
for, each congressional district repre-
sented in the Convention shall be enti-
tled to one vote."

Gen. J. B. Clark, of Howard moved
that the resolution and amendment be
temporarily postponed.

Mr. Jno. F. Darby, of St. Louis, said
before the motion was put to the Con-
vention, he would state, if he under-
stood it correctly, that the resolution
proposed by the Committee was only
designed for its temporary organiza-
tion, and until permanent rules were
adopted. He deemed it necessary, in
voting for presiding officers, that some
basis of representation should be design-
ated. The matter was discussed when
the resolution was before the commit-
tee which proposed it, and they had
deemed it the least objectional basis
that could be presented.

Mr. Dersie, of Pennsylvania, favored
the motion to postpone.

Benjamin Davis, of Marion county,
Missouri, said if he properly understood
the resolution of the committee, it pro-
posed to give New York, in the organi-
zation of the Convention, as many votes
as that State is entitled to in the Na-
tional Councils, and Iowa, the same.—
Peradventure New York may have
but one delegate on this floor and Iowa
fifty; if such was the case he could not
consent to the former casting her fed-
eral representative vote against that of
the latter State. He considered the
amendment proposed ineffectual, be-
cause he did not apprehend that any
Congressional district was fully rep-
resented in the convention. He there-
fore, hoped they would be laid on the
table.

The question was then put on the
motion to temporarily postpone the res-
olution and amendments, and carried.

The several States of the Union were
then called, when it appeared the fol-
lowing delegates were present, viz:

MISSOURI.

Delegates reported themselves from
the following counties—Andrew, Ben-
ton, Boone, Calloway, Cape Girardeau,
Carroll, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper,
Crawford, Franklin, Gasconade, Green,
Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette,
Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Mis-
sissippi, Moniteau, New Madrid, Osage,
Pike, Platte, Polk, Ralls, Ray, Reynolds,
St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francois, St.
Louis, Saline, Ste. Genevieve, Washing-
ton, Scott, Warren. (We omit the
names.)

Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, In-
diana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Michi-
gan, Wisconsin.

[The above list is evidently very in-
complete, but as full as we are able to
obtain it for this issue. Any additions
that may be announced will be duly re-
ported.]

The several States represented being
called upon for the purpose, reported

the following gentlemen to compose the
Committee to present permanent offi-
cers and rules for the government of the
Convention, viz:

Pennsylvania.—Hon. Geo. Darsie, of

Pittsburgh.

Ohio.—J. W. Van Cleave, of Mont-

gomery.

Indiana.—James T. Moffatt, of Vigo.

Illinois.—Hon. Robert Smith of Mad-

ison.

Missouri.—Gen. Wm. Shields, of La-

fayette.

Iowa.—John A. Graham, of Lee.

Michigan.—John Biddle, of Detroit.

Wisconsin.—Charles Bracken, of

Lafayette County.

Kentucky.—Henry J. Eastin, of Hen-

derson County.

New York.—Amherst K. Williams, of

St. Lawrence.

On motion of Hon. J. B. Bowlin, of

St. Louis, delegations arriving in the

city during the session of the Con-
vention, from other States than those
reported, were requested to report them-
selves to the officers, and take their seats
in the Convention.

Without transacting further business,
on motion of Gen. Clark, the Con-
vention adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday
morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOU- RI DELEGATION.

OCTOBER 15, 1849.

At a meeting of the Delegates from
the State of Missouri to the Railroad
convention, on motion of G. C. Medley,
of Cole, Thompson M. Ewing of Lafay-
ette, was called to the chair, and on
motion of T. B. Hudson, of St. Louis,
W. G. Minor, of Cole, was appointed
Secretary.

On motion of